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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2723



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LABOR PARTY'S RAMGOOLAM INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Labor Party leader, at his home, on 16 September 1982]

[Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, leader of the Labor Party [LP], celebrates his 82d birthday today. Born with the century, Sir Seewoosagur has spent more than half his life in the service of the country and his fellow citizens and even the burden of his years has not disarmed him, for he will be at the airport tomorrow to fly to Vienna where he will meet with his socialist friends to defend the true socialism, which always inspired him in leading his country to independence without one element of the Mauritian community being favored over another, in unity and fraternity.

Faithful to tradition, on Thursday ADVANCE met with Sir Seewoosagur at his house on the street named after him. He had just returned from a morning visit to the south. To our first question: "What is the basic difference between the government you led and the current government," Sir Seewoosagur replied: "We always paid attention to the workers, we found them jobs. We had a plan to hire additional workers and to make payments to the unemployed. The first action of the new government was to lay people off. That is a big difference. We already knew that we were going to receive aid so that we could help the unemployed, and if we had been elected we would certainly have begun payment of the unemployment allowance in July. That is the humanitarian element which is missing from the present government. I am personally sad to see so many people unemployed.

"This is an issue to which we have always given attention. Also, it was the reason why we brought Prof Brian Abel-Smith, Percy Selwyn and Donald Chesworth with the specific purpose of studying how to create new jobs and provide unemployment benefits. The plans which were developed were not accepted by the

new government, and this was a shame. You are also aware of a plan we proposed for unemployed graduates. These people are still vegetating, despite all the confidence they had shown in the new government, which was then in the opposition.

#### The Same Course

"As for other issues, the new government is keeping the same economic structures that we had established; it is following the same course, though it denies this. We proposed building of a new airport in the north. They do not agree. All right, but that is not very smart. For all the money that was spent to make Plaisance a modern airport, with a few million more one could have built a modern airport in the north. That would certainly have created thousands of jobs; in any case, many more than needed for Plaisance. As for access roads to Plaisance and in the north, that is nothing new. We had already begun everything, and the new government is only following the course we laid out.

"Unemployment and the economic situation are the country's two major problems. We worked on them. To solve them, the primary thing is to create an atmosphere of confidence, which does not exist at present. Mauritians are being asked to change their eating habits and to eat sweet potatoes and manioc. However, Mauritians deserve better than that. We had made arrangements to import rice and flour. Even though the population has increased, consumption of rice and flour has grown only a little, and prices have not gone up either. Can one reasonably ask workers to eat sweet potatoes and manioc and still work as hard in the fields? I do not agree on this issue, nor do I agree with the idea of removing cane from Rose-Belle in order to diversify agriculture. Several sugar companies tried agricultural diversification and lost money. If you want to diversify, give land to the planters and perhaps they will be able to do something.

#### Atmosphere of Mistrust

"You asked me about the basic difference between the government which I led and the new government. There is also the issue of civil service employment. Today, not a single official works without some apprehension. An atmosphere of mistrust prevails in the civil service, where everyone is afraid of his neighbor in the office. It is an atmosphere of apprehension and intimidation. Capable staff, whose only fault was to loyally serve the existing government, have been dismissed. Fear is also making inroads in other sectors, and right away we will begin to see staff leaving, even those of the MSRI [expansion unknown], whom we greatly need. Whether you like it or not, and despite the country's development in a number of sectors, development in which we other labor leaders were involved, it must be understood that the country's economy still depends on the sugar industry. I have a great deal of respect for many members of the new government, but there is no doubt that they have considerable lack of experience. As for the LP, we are ready to cooperate, because the interest of the Mauritian nation has always come first for us."

[Question] People are amazed that at 82 you still agree to be leader of the LP.

[Answer] The self-respecting political parties have a history. There is evolution, but they do not begin at zero. In the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom and even in the East European countries, the leaders in power are men of experience, all over 50, but who have experience. Why shouldn't the same be true in Mauritius? In this connection, I regret the departure from Labor of Sir Satcam Boolell and his colleagues. That was a mistake on their part, because I am sure we could have worked together. I remain on good terms with Sir Satcam, whom I call once in a while. I myself have always envisaged the establishment of a "broad base party" [quoted words rendered in English] in which there would be room for the extreme left, the left, the center and even the right. Mauritius needs all its sons, and we cannot work in an atmosphere of intimidation and fear.

#### Municipal Elections

[Question] Do you think the LP should participate in the municipal elections?

[Answer] If the LP did not take part in the municipal elections, that would create a vacuum. The LP doesn't have money, it is true, and the people must realize this and support our campaign. The LP is one of the most sound parties. Don't forget its percentage in the last elections. We cannot fail those who have put their confidence in us. We know the people's grievances. We have worked with them and for them. We must therefore find the money and go forward, giving confidence in the Mauritian people.

[Question] What do you think about the commissions of inquiry appointed by the new government?

[Answer] The time has come to work, and not to go on a witch hunt, as seems to be the case now. The new government did nothing after the elections to reconcile yesterday's opponents, and it is not through commissions of inquiry that one creates an atmosphere propitious to work. The government of Morarji Desai that replaced Mrs Indira Gandhi in India made the same blunder. We know how he was swept out.

[Question] Many people think that a rapprochement between the LP and the Mauritian Socialist Party would be desirable for the country. What is your view?

[Answer] As I said to one of your colleagues recently, it was a mistake to let Boodhoo go. In the LP, we have always wanted men of good will to work together. In fact, we have already discussed with Mr Berenger, with his friend Paul Verges present, the possibility of joint LP-MMM activity in the higher interest of Mauritius.

[Question] In regard to foreign affairs, what in your view was responsible for the failure of the OAU summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] The admission of the SDAR by committee decision, though it was an issue which should have been tackled by the heads of state. That was the upshot of the refusal by a number of these heads of state to attend the conference.

[Question] You are leaving tomorrow for Vienna. Why?

[Answer] Our LP has been affiliated with the Socialist International for a long time. Though we do not have much money, we in the LP have felt that it is important for us to maintain this contact with socialism in Africa and in other countries around the world, particularly after the changes which have taken place in Mauritius.

[Question] How do you fill your time at home?

[Answer] I read a lot: economics, philosophy, history, politics, and so on. I also take some rest, but you know I still receive many visitors. Many come to see me to discuss the country's problems or their own. I listen to them and advise them to the best of my ability.

[Question] The new government recently made the decision not to sell anything to the Americans on Diego Garcia. What would you have done?

[Answer] They acted hastily. The export of fruit and vegetables to Diego Garcia would have been a good outlet for the planters and other Mauritian industries. I think that in this case the government was a little too doctorinaire, for there would also have been a good return of foreign exchange.

[Question] How do you feel about no longer being head of the government which honored you on each anniversary?

[Answer] I am here. I work, and am basically happy to be one among other Mauritians, because my roots are in this country. I have done my best for the country I love. I have worked with all the courage I have, and I hope that history will not one day fault me for having worked so rapidly and having brought about so many changes for the better in such a short time. To my fellow citizens, I say good luck. They wanted change. They got it. I hope for their sakes that they have no reason to regret it. We ourselves wanted to assure the prosperity of the Mauritian nation, and we succeeded. We stand always ready to share both our happiness and misfortune. No manioc and no sweet potatoes. I said, and I repeat, Mauritians deserve more than that. We must be able to find a solution. This year we are holding good cards. We must know how to play them.

9920

CSO: 3419/19

## MMM/PSM GOVERNMENT'S GROWING MALAISE REPORTED

Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 19-26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three months after its installation, the MMM/PSM/OPR [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party/ Organization of the Rodrigues People] regime seems to be arriving at the end of the grace period which it has benefited until now. The public is beginning to pass its judgments on government action and some of them are severe, and rightly so. It is no doubt remarkable that in a country where change in political leadership was blocked for more than a quarter of a century, a new regime cannot enjoy a longer period of complacency. But the people's impatience is proportionate to the decisive intensity of the 11 June verdict which swept out a corrupt regime and the tremendous hope raised by the long awaited political change. One of the most urgent tasks for the government today is to reconcile the speed of its action with the degree of desire for change or, on the other hand, to bring the people's hopes back to reasonable levels taking into consideration the objective limits of the economic situation.

How and with what level of efficiency will the government tackle this task? The answer will not be obvious for a while. However, one cannot remain oblivious to the growing malaise which is gripping the country and this is reason for the government to act in one of the directions that we have just indicated. The malaise which has been settling in for some time is explained more by the manner in which the regime is acting than by its ability to wade through current problems. Sensible individuals are aware that solving the country's economic problems is a long term job. But, what they are challenging is the government's general method and the official approach to problems.

Let us look at a few causes of the malaise.

1) Meritocracy Flouted

Following the change on 11 June, the reestablishment of a meritocracy in the public sector and elsewhere was greatly hoped for. However, things have not changed in this regard and an increasing frustration is becoming lodged among the ranks of government officials. Although some leaders have left, overall government structure remains unchanged with a hierarchy based on seniority. Incompetent superiors continue to prevail as an insult to the intelligence of their subordinates. In giving priority to the absurd criterion of seniority

when making certain nominations and promotions, the regime has sanctioned mediocrity at the expense of the competence which this country so greatly needs to get out of trouble.

Besides, some nominations are not free of ethnic consideration or patronage. In the civil service today there is a huge army of competent but frustrated officials who are not giving their best.

## 2) Ministerial Arrogance

It seems that power suddenly makes our politicians lose their humanity. The arrogance of the administration which we believed was gone with the exit of the former regime has recovered its place in government headquarters very quickly, to the point that even party "back-benches" are being disregarded.

## 3) Back-Benchers Pushed Into the Background

Dialogue and participation are mentioned, but the "back-bencher" representatives of the parties in power are finding any constructive role taken away from them and are being obliged to talk to a brick wall in Parliament. The institution of parliamentary commissions charged with supporting the ministers in their work was a means of using the potential of the "back-benchers" in the service of the country. However, after several weeks of work, they have been rendered inactive by the indifferent attitude of some ministers who wrongly considered them a parliamentary infringement on their ministerial territories. It is regrettable that these commissions are no longer in operation due to ministerial complexes, but it must be said that certain ministers with little intellectual support had every interest in cooperating with the dynamic and intelligent "back-benchers."

## 4) The Administration's Lack of Cohesiveness

The MMM/PSM/OPR coalition is giving the impression of an increasing lack of cohesiveness. Differences in judgment and approach among the members were already producing significant snags in the pace of change. Now the PSM is speaking of granting "critical support" to the government. What does this mean? If they understand the meaning of the words, those who speak of granting "critical support" to the administration while remaining as part of it and participating in cabinet decisions are revealing a very odd political strategy. When one is part of an administration, one is bound by collective responsibility and must have the moral courage to assume and to defend this responsibility. It is unjustifiable that 3 months after their rise to power some politicians should already have their sights fixed on the 1987 election and are devoting themselves to electoral work rather than concerning themselves with the country's pressing problems. Let us be aware that Mauritius cannot afford the luxury of lip service to the administration since the future of close to 1 million people depends on the success of the current regime.

## 5) Dialogue With the Forces of Society

The government is encountering obstacles in its avowed policy of dialogue. The unions deplore the fact that certain decisions (such as the nomination of PSC members) were made without consultation between them and the administration. They complain of "too much dialogue and not enough consultation." Where does consultation begin and end? This is the big question in a society which wants to be democratic. Is a government invested with absolute power by a plain and clear mandate entitled to govern as it sees fit? In the name of the confidence of the people placed in it without reservation does it have the right to act with **total** sovereignty and complete freedom to do what it feels to be in the interest of the country? These are all elements in a crucial debate which must be clarified to eliminate the unions' discontent. Dialogue and consultation have advantages as well as disadvantages. No legitimately elected government can yield an inch of its sovereignty to a sectorial force, but it is in the interest of any democratic government concerned with the success of its actions to involve the forces in them. It is a ticklish problem; it is necessary to know how to settle it. However, the unions have good reason to challenge certain nominations to the PSC.

## 6) Paralyzing Bureaucracy

The ~~greatest~~ obstacle to implementation of a socialist policy is the state bureaucracy. With the MMM/PSM/OPR in power, the bureaucracy has been strengthened and the ministers have very quickly become prisoners of the public administration. The yoke of bureaucratic constraints weighs heavily on their activities and they are incapable of thinking or acting outside of this confining framework. The result is slower decisionmaking if there is any at all. The experience of history has shown that when one cannot conquer bureaucracy, one becomes its hostage with all that that implies.

These are the causes of the public's latent discontent. It is necessary to act to eliminate them.

9693

CSO: 3419/22

# CENSUS RESULTS PROVIDE DATA ON LITERACY, HOUSING

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 pp 18-21

[Text] During the last session of the People's Assembly, Deputy Marcelino dos Santos presented a detailed report on the general population census held in 1980. After disclosing some general statistics on the population, its distribution throughout the provinces and cities, as well as the population density as such in our preceding issue, we are now presenting the remaining data and analyses that were submitted.

If we look only at the population segment from the age of 5 years on, we find that 75.1 percent of the population is illiterate; this rate is higher among women where it is 86.2 percent than among men where it is 63 percent. This undoubtedly reflects the discriminatory policy of colonial capitalism and of feudal ideology with relation to the women.

The analysis of the degree of illiteracy in terms of the knowledge of the Portuguese language enables us to conclude that the illiteracy rate is considerably higher among the population who does not know Portuguese (21 percent).

Here is the breakdown of the illiteracy rate by age groups:

5-9 years	93%
10-14 years	60%
15-24 years	57%
25-44 years	76%
45-64 years	87%
65 and over	93%

We thus see that the illiteracy index is lower in the 10-24-year age group which was directly exposed to the results of our party and government's education policy. In the 5-9-year group, the illiteracy rate is rather high; this reflects the fact that, generally speaking, the parents send the children to school at a rather advanced age, in many cases already over the age of 9.

Here is the distribution of the population according to the education level completed.

1) GRAU DE ENSINO	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
4) Total (5 a mais) .....	9 882 267	4 713 245	4 969 022
5) Analfabetos .....	7 261 417	2 980 783	4 280 634
6) Alfabetizados, sem grau ..	1 810 529	1 264 099	546 430
7) Primário .....	480 839	372 528	108 311
8) Secundário 1.º ciclo .....	79 698	60 570	19 128
9) Secundário 2.º ciclo .....	8 405	6 014	2 391
10) Secundário 3.º ciclo .....	2 835	1 941	894
11) Técnico-elementar .....	6 320	5 170	1 150
12) Técnico-básico .....	10 030	7 504	2 526
13) Técnico-médio .....	971	767	204
14) Ensino superior .....	4 275	3 028	1 247
15) Outros graus .....	16 948	10 841	6 107

Key: 1--Education level; 2--Men; 3--Women; 4--Total (5 and more); 5--Illiterates; 6--Literates; without degree; 7--Secondary; 8--Secondary, 1st cycle; 9--Secondary, 2nd cycle; 10--Secondary, 3rd cycle; 11--Technical-elementary; 12--Technical-basic; 13--Technical-middle; 14--Higher education; 15--Other level.

The distribution by education level attended for the student population is as follows:

1) GRAU DE ENSINO	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
4) Total (5 a mais) .....	2 265 761	1 301 344	964 417
5) Pré-primário .....	70 406	36 390	34 016
6) Primário .....	1 996 442	1 114 898	881 644
7) Secundário 1.º ciclo .....	150 176	112 040	38 136
8) Secundário 2.º ciclo .....	31 688	24 672	7 016
9) Secundário 3.º ciclo .....	1 242	871	371
10) Técnico-elementar .....	1 000	773	227
11) Técnico-básico .....	9 071	7 245	1 726
12) Técnico-médio .....	1 410	1 200	210
13) Ensino superior .....	2 031	1 495	536
14) Outros graus .....	2 295	1 660	635

Key: 1--Education level; 2--Men; 3--Women; 4--Total (5 and more); 5--Pre-primary; 6--Primary; 7--Secondary, 1st cycle; 8--Secondary, 2nd cycle; 9--Secondary, 3rd cycle; 10--Technical-elementary; 11--Technical-basic; 12--Technical-middle; 13--Higher education; 14--Miscellaneous levels.

Here is the distribution of the work force in the population, age 12 or over.

1) POPULAÇÃO	%	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
Total .....	100	7 100 062	3 424 615	3 675 447
4) Trabalhadores ...	79,8	5 667 520	2 684 879	2 982 641
5) Desempregados ...	1,3	92 472	73 207	19 266
6) Estudantes .....	11,4	809 754	512 410	297 344
7) Domésticos .....	3,7	264 556	22 779	241 777
8) Outros .....	1,7	123 033	60 708	62 325
9) Ocupações desco- nhecidas .....	2,0	142 727	70 632	72 095

Key: 1. Population  
2. Men  
3. Women  
4. Workers  
5. Unemployed  
6. Students  
7. Domestic employees  
8. Miscellaneous  
9. Unknown occupations

The distribution of the working population, age 12 or over, over the various sectors, is as follows:

Production sphere	94.9%
agriculture	83.0%
industry	5.0%
miscellaneous	6.9%
Nonproductive sphere	5.1%

We thus see that the distribution of the employed labor force necessarily reflects the heritage of the economic structure left by colonialism; 83 percent of the population are concentrated in agriculture, including 93 percent in the family sector, with 51.6 percent women and 48.4 percent men.

In the remaining branches, the ratio is considerably reversed, with 90 percent men for 10 percent women.

The population's living conditions also constitute an important factor.

The distribution of the population in accordance with the construction materials used in its housing for the entire country is as follows, in terms of percentages:

Country, total	100.0
Cement, brick	9.1
Wood and zinc	0.3
Adobe	8.6
Reed or sticks	13.9
Debarked sticks	62.6
Miscellaneous	5.5

This situation is different in the urban areas. In the city of Maputo, for example, the distribution is as follows:

City, total	100.0
Cement, brick	52.1
Wood and zinc	15.0
Adobe	0.7
Reed and sticks	21.9
Debarked sticks	9.3
Miscellaneous	1.0

Another equally important aspect relates to the conditions involved in the use of water by the population according to source.

Thus we see that the distribution of the population according to water source for the country's average is as follows:

Total	100.0
Water piped into house	4.4
Water piped outside house	7.8
Rivers or lakes	19.9
Wells	64.2
Miscellaneous	3.7

We thus find that 84.1 percent of the population get their water from rivers and lakes or wells; this is a characteristic feature of the country's rural areas; in quite a few cases, the water sources are very far from the homes of the families.

5058

CSO: 3442/23

ARTICLE REVIEWS BACKGROUND, NATURE OF 'ARMED BANDITS'

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 pp 21-23

[Article by Albino Magaia: "Who Are They?"]

[Text] The reports are many and terrifying: they cut off the ears of old folks, they cut off the breasts of women, they sack farms, they blow up passenger cars, they cultivate obscurantism, they rape, they threaten, they kill. This is primitivism, this is pure terrorism.

Who are they? A motley crew of deserters, former native soldiers, petty kings, bandits of all kinds. Lackeys remote-controlled by South Africa.

What do they represent? Nothing. They are the death-rattle of feudalism, of traditionalism, and of quackery. They are the bloody remnants of PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], of the GE [Special Groups], of the FLECHAS, of the entire repressive arm of colonialism.

What targets do they prefer? Everything that constitutes a popular gain. They destroy communal villages, cooperatives, hospitals, schools.

Terrified, the people are witnessing a brand of barbarism which is comparable only to the most revolting moments of colonialism. Once again the people see the shadow of revived Kaulza. Once again the people see massacres. Once again the people witness the spilling of innocent blood. Once again the people hear somber tales and, here and there, fear can be seen in pure eyes.

We Do Not Want Them

But we do not want them on our land. Our land is a land of peace. Those who kill, sack, and rape are not the sons of this land.

Our land is a land of workers. They are neither peasants nor workers, they who roam through the forests and attack by surprise. Those who drug themselves to kill better are neither workers nor peasants, those who get drunk to assassinate better, those who violate minors, making them return to a past which we all want to bury, they are neither workers nor peasants. Those who mine roads with equipment from South Africa are not workers. That applies to those who fire bullets from South Africa, who receive supplies via pirate aircraft from South Africa. They are the most treacherous arm of that same

South Africa which, not wishing to drop its mask, uses a gang of bandits to carry out a plan of aggression against our republic.

They want to delay our development plans. They want to spread dissatisfaction to create indecision. They want to institute terror in order to rule through fear. They want to confuse us in order better to attack us. They want to reintroduce colonialism, this time not Portuguese colonialism but South African colonialism. They are the spearhead of "apartheid" which is afraid of what we are. Afraid of what we represent as a new-model society in Africa.

#### Dividing Line

We do not want them because we love peace and they love war. We are sovereign and they are lackeys. We are workers and they are bandits. We want happiness and they want pain.

They kill our grandparents. They violate our daughters. They murder our women. What do they want?

So, you have a convoy carrying passengers. They are peaceful people. A mine explodes. The convoy is plundered. What do they want?

And here you have a rattletrap bus. It carries men, women, and children. It runs into an ambush and is burned. Men, women, and children die. What do they want?

In the morning, the people go to the hospital. In the hospital there are only patients. Suddenly there appear subhuman creatures, drugged with suruma; they destroy the hospital and kill the patients. What do they want?

The students are busy at a boarding school. Suddenly they hear shots being fired. They are surrounded and kidnapped. Girls of 16 and 17 are taken to the forest by force of arms. What do they want?

A peasant woman peacefully cultivates her piece of land. Suddenly there are armed creatures who ask her for the location of the home of the militiaman, the cell secretary, the deputy, the teacher, the party member. If she says she does not know, she dies. What do they want?

What kind of life is this? Whose sons are they? From what country do they come? From what homeland?

They are people without land and without a homeland. They are people who had followed Smith and who now follow Botha. They are lackeys and armed bandits. They kidnap cooperants and they kill the religious.

I am talking about a country which was born and which calls itself Mozambique, where there is no room for organized murder. I am talking about a land with difficulties, committed to overcoming those difficulties by itself with the help of the forces of peace. I am talking about that land which we are building with our sweat. I am talking about millions of Mozambicans rallied

around their party. I am talking about ancestral hatred to those who want to deny us liberty that cost us so much blood. I am talking about men and women who with every step are shedding centuries of oppression.

#### When the Mask Drops

Here an army of mercenaries is arming itself. It knows of the defeats of its lackeys. This is why the mask will gradually start dropping. In Namaacha it killed a Portuguese worker. At our university, it killed a coed. And it killed in the most cowardly fashion imaginable: Death came to her in an apparently harmless envelope. That is how they killed Mondlane. That time they used a book.

The mask has fallen. Here, in South Africa.

I am talking of the courage of the people who won by cutting the Gordian knot. I am talking about the people who gave its best sons so that we may all be free because of their sacrifice. I am talking of a people in arms, committed to defending the liberty which already cost so much suffering against all enemies. I am talking of socialism which we want to build. I am talking of the heroic battle we are fighting. I am talking of everybody carrying the same weight with his arms. I am talking about the rampart we are. In spite of that, eyes full of hatred keep staring at us in view of the defeat of their lackeys.

Yes, let us prepare ourselves. An army of mercenaries is arming itself in view of the defeat of its lackeys. It is the aircraft that violate our sovereignty. It is the reconnaissance commandos who penetrate our territory. There are veiled threats via radio; this is psychological warfare.

The mask is dropping and the real enemy is coming out. These are the neo-nazis who would not hesitate to inflict a new Beirut upon us. They want to assault with the new weapons they invent. They want to paralyze us with their sinister moves. They want to crush us with the tracks of their tanks and they want to pulverize us with the bombs of their Mirages and Alouettes.

I am talking of that people who defeated Smith and who will defeat Botha and his lackeys. I am talking of that fearless people.

#### RAS and Armed Bandits--Same Face

Those who kill in Manica are the South Africans. Those who plunder in Inhambane are the South Africans. Those who violate in Gaza are the South Africans.

It is the South Africans who destroy schools, hospitals, cooperatives, and communal villages. It is they who plant mines along the roads of Sofala. It is they who cut off the breasts of women and the ears of the old folks. The bandits and the RAS are one and the same side of the same coin.

It is the South Africans who destroy bridges and marker buoys. It is they who burn rattletrap buses and violate minors. It is they who spread terror in the forest. It is they who create and promote barbarism.

The armed bands are the South Africans who oddly enough have black skin.

Our people always knew how to identify the enemy. It did not allow itself to be fooled by the Khavandames and Simangos. It rejected the macabre song of Joana Simeao. During each phase, this people of my country always knew how to identify and defeat the enemy.

Who are those people who, well-armed, tried to create bloody barbarism on our land.



"We do not want bandits in our fatherland."

5058

CSO: 3442/23

JAMA'ATU IZALATUL BIDDA ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP IN PLATEAU STATE

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 12 Oct 82 p 17

[Text] The Islamic religious organization Jama'atu Izalatul Bidda Waikamatus Sunna elected its new leadership for the section of its subunit at Barikin Ladi during a meeting attended by approximately 500 muslims at Barikin Ladi in Plateau state.

At the meeting, according to a report filed by our correspondent in Jos, Alhaji Musa Kamaran became the first director of the section of the subunit at Barikin Ladi.

The new director of the organization, Alhaji Musa Kamaran, is also head of the organization of the new affiliated compound in Forom district under the Barikin Ladi section.

The other leaders who were elected are: Malam Muhammadu Umate Barikin Tanti, deputy director; Alhaji Salisu Daura from Barikin Ladi, secretary general; M. Isa Adamu from Gindin Akwati, his deputy; Alhaji Bala Abdullahi, sark of Warram Ma'aji; M. Yahaya Usman and Alhaji Abdulkadir, treasurer and auditor.

In his speech after being elected new head of the organization, Alhaji Musa Kamaran called on all the nation's muslims to carry out the teachings of the holy Koran.

Alhaji Musa Kamaran also urged the muslim community attending the meeting to fear Allah and perform good works so as to become the perfect muslims that Allah wanted them to be.

Alhaji Kamaran also declared to the muslim assembly that the Islamic religion needs to see muslims cooperate with one another in common matters of belief.

The new director also advised them to settle their religious differences among themselves and to pool their efforts so as to have a chance to foster activities that will promote the Islamic faith in Nigeria.

Alhaji Musa Kamaran also asked wealthy muslims to help erect Islamic schools and mosques so that muslim children could receive a religious education as well as good civic instruction.

The director also reminded muslims that schools are a means of fostering the faith since it is through education that an individual is able to properly deepen his faith in an orthodox manner.

Early in his speech Alhaji Musa Kamaran expressed his joy and gratitude to the muslim community for agreeing to elect him as head of the group.

He said that since they had elected him to guide them he hoped he would have their full support and cooperation so as to be able to engage in the worthwhile activities that would revive the Islamic faith in Nigeria.

The report added that before the meeting ended the Muslims contributed about 500 naira to purchase materials to promote the progress of the Islamic faith throughout the country.

CSO: 3497/1

# ZCTU HOLDS SIXTH QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE IN LIVINGSTONE

## Zimba's Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] SOME people are working for the down-fall of the labour movement in the country, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba has charged.

Some forces within and outside the ZCTU were anxiously waiting for the collapse of the movement.

Mr Zimba says this in his report to the congress at the Victoria Hall in Livingstone.

The labour movement had demonstrated and would continue to demonstrate the capacity to resist divisive forces.

It was sad that some people were trying to disrupt the peaceful co-existence between the Party and the unions.

The ZCTU has meanwhile praised the role the women's affairs department plays in industrial matters for the development of trade unionism in Zambia.

It has become an established fact that some issues affecting working women "cannot be adequately handled by the male leadership".

Best results could only be achieved through the women's full participation.

The women needed to be inspired by the performance of those whose leadership had been accepted in the women advisory committee of the ZCTU which was formed in 1978.

Working women had shown great interest in the exercise of their rights to work and to belong to the union of their choice based on the industry they serve.

It was for this reason that a women advisory committee was established in 1978 and accepted by the general council of the ZCTU.

The aim of this committee was to enable the working women to participate fully in union affairs and nation-building.

On workers' education, it says the selection of course participants for seminars by the ZCTU continued to create problems during the last four years.

Although tremendous efforts were made to intensify education and training programmes, many problems hampered total success.

"Workers education and training should be given the highest priority if our workers are to improve their standard of living in this country".— Times Reporter/Zana.

## Agenda of Conference

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt] NEARLY all the 300 delegates to the sixth Zambia Congress of Trade Unions quadrennial conference have arrived in Livingstone for the official opening today by Chairman of the Finance and Economic Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda.

Officials from all the 18 affiliated national unions will review activities from 1979 to 1982, approve a programme of action for 1983 to 1986 and elect a new executive to steer the labour movement for the next four years.

### ZCTU Should Help UNIP

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] sixth quadrennial conference now being held in Livingstone is important because of only one reason: it is being held during a period when Zambia is facing the worst economic crisis since the country attained independence in 1964.**

Only this month, the Government suspended the issuing of holiday and education allowances and the allocation of import licences for the second half of this year to rationalise the use of the scarce foreign exchange.

The Bank of Zambia has also withdrawn powers from all Commercial Banks to approve business allowances.

Lack of foreign exchange might force many companies to close down and essential commodities might disappear from the markets — resulting in unemployment and hungry mouths.

So this is not the time for the trading of punches between the labour movement and the Party and its Government. This is the important message the ZCTU delegates meeting at Livingstone's Victoria Hall should get.

They should instead map out a strategy to help the Party and its Government overcome the current economic problems.

They should present their plan to the Party for action and not accuse the Party in public for being responsible for all the economic problems.

During the past few years, the ZCTU has posed as an opposition party to UNIP and yet it is one of the organs of the Party. If this attitude continues, the Zambian economy could suffer an irreparable harm.

The ZCTU chairman-general Mr. Frederick Chiluba should

be encouraged to discuss the economy and other matters with the Government instead of making public speeches which could ultimately cause industrial unrest.

For example, some workers might agree with Mr Chiluba's suggestion that the Government must cut down on public expenditure by reducing overheads.

In many cases, that would result in redundancies in the civil ser-

vice — redundancies which Mr Chiluba has spoken against in the industrial sector.

Mr Chiluba should realise that although unpalatable, redundancies are bound to come simply because a company which has closed down cannot have employees.

Talking against them without helping the Government in solving the country's economic problems will not help.

CSO: 3400/181

# ZCTU URGES UNIP TO RESTORE GOOD UNIP-LABOR RELATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has urged the Party and its Government to restore the good relations which existed between UNIP and the labour movement during the struggle for independence.

According to resolutions released by ZCTU secretary general Mr Newstead Zimba in Livingstone yesterday, the quadrennial conference noted that the mutual links between the two parties sadly went sour soon after the attainment of independence.

The relations have been characterised by mistrust and suspicion of every movement the labour movement made, one of the resolutions said.

The ZCTU also recalled that immediately after independence and because of the good relations that had existed during the freedom struggle, Parliament enacted a progressive Industrial Relations Act.

"Appreciating the President's continued support for the labour movement and indeed the assurance given during the presidential seminar at Mulungushi Hall that no amendment would be made to the Act without prior consultation, the congress calls upon the Party and its Government to uphold the presidential assurance," the resolution said.

The ZCTU has called on the Party and its Government to take measures to repair the flagging economy.

The unions condemned the anonymous circulars attacking labour leaders and described them as devilish. The conference urged the ZCTU to probe the origin of the circulars.

Meanwhile, the ZCTU has complained of its mail being opened and telephone conversations being tapped by Government agencies, according to a report released at the conference.

The conference wound up by re-electing ZCTU three trustees.

They are: Mr Japhet Fulilwa, who is chairman of the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers, Mr John Sichone, general secretary of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and Mr Willie Mbewe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Service Workers.

SAUDI PRINCE TO INVEST IN WHEAT PROJECT, TOURISM, LIGHT INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] PRINCE Mansour Bin Mishaal Bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia will put up a K25 million wheat scheme in Zambia, and invest in tourism and light industry. He had also decided to invest in tourism after seeing for himself that the country had great potential in that sector.

At a Press conference at State Lodge yesterday, Prince Aziz said he was prepared to invest more in the wheat scheme depending on the initial performance of the project. The prince and his family have been in Zambia on a business holiday for over a month now during which he has visited a number of the country's tourism attractions.

He expected work on the wheat scheme to start in two months time after Arab experts had completed studying the feasibility report.

He had decided to invest on a large-scale into wheat production because of Zambia's stability and wise leadership of President Kaunda.

The wheat scheme was one of many he is considering. Studies and talks concerning other potential areas of investment were in an advanced stage.

He said he would invest in schemes that benefited Zambians.

His Spanish experts who had been in the country for feasibility studies had taken water and soil samples with them and were expected to complete their investigations soon.

The wheat scheme will be developed in the north.

KAUNDA 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' ILLEGAL STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday strongly condemned illegal strikes which had adversely affected Zambia's economy and frightened away investors.**

Dr Kaunda directed the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and Freedom House to re-examine the present functions of works councils and Party committees at places of work to give them "teeth".

Speaking when he officially opened the Industrial Relations Court premises in Lusaka, the President ordered all companies intending to declare workers redundant to follow legal procedures and act in full consultation with workers' representatives.

Dr Kaunda said given the deepening world recession and inflation, the consequences of any illegal strike in Zambia had far-reaching repercussions for the economy and national well-being.

Records showed that up to July a total of 27 strikes took place involving 2,683 workers resulting in the loss of 5,023 man hours.

Strikes had already cost the nation a fortune and Zambia could not afford such a situation especially in the difficult times that lay ahead.

"Just as we condemn ex-

ploitation of man by man, we must also condemn illegal strikes which achieve little or nothing except to paralyse the economy and frighten away investors."

### Regulate

Adequate procedures had been provided for in the Industrial Relations Act for settling differences that may arise in the workplace.

Since laws were made in order to regulate conduct all those that did not follow established procedure were not honest with either themselves or the nation.

The President urged workers and management to guard against hasty decisions or uncompromising attitudes to prevent walkouts.

The creation of works councils and Party committees at places of work should remove problems at places of work.

# ZCCM CANCELS WORKERS' FREE MEDICAL, DENTAL SPECIALIST CARE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

By Mail Reporter

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has with immediate effect cancelled free medical and dental specialist treatment for its workers.

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Mpelembwe Branch officials said they had been informed by the management that medical and dental treatment which they used to get free before had been cancelled with effect from September 29.

However, in a petition that was signed by three MUZ officials; branch chairman, secretary and treasurer, Mr C. Matanga, Mr G Mwanza and Mr C. Saviye, the union officials accused ZCCM of abrogating an earlier agreement reached with MUZ.

The three MUZ officials said prior to the merger of RCM and NCCM, the workers were assured of their jobs and told that they would continue to enjoy the same conditions of service.

"We are therefore surprised that on September 29 this year, the general manager of Central Services Division in Ndola [CSD] wrote to members of staff advising them of the management's decision to terminate medical and dental scheme which has been prevailing in the mining industry for a long time," the petition said.

They warned that the action taken by the management was a violation of the agreement reached between the mining company and MUZ on October 26, 1976, adding that according to what they were told, the management had indicated that the scheme would remain in force unless cancelled or amended by agreements between the union and mining company.

CSO: 3400/181

## ZAMBIA

### COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR ASKS UNIP TO CLOSE ZAIRE BORDER RETAIL SHOPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Chingola District Contingency Planning Committee has called on the Party and its government to close retail shops at the Zambia-Zaire border because they are allegedly being used as smuggling points.

The committee, which met at the civic centre on Thursday, felt that retail shops situated at the border are not meant to serve Zambians since very few villagers live in those areas.

One member of the committee, Mr Zilole Mbewe, told the committee that it was greatly disheartening to note that each one of the little shops at the border sold more essential goods--detergents, bathing soap and mealie meal--than state shops.

In his opening remarks, Chingola governor Mr Denny Kapandula, declared that far from being curbed, smuggling of essential goods has actually expanded to alarming proportions.

Mr Kapandula told the committee that presently a new breed of desperate smugglers has emerged on the scene and these men are prepared to kill those who stand in their way or be killed.

The governor charged that certain traders in the district are behind the racket and warned that unless these people stop they will find themselves without trading licences next year.

Zambia as a humanist society, he declared, cannot tolerate people who value money more than man.

CSO: 3400/181

# PRC CONSTRUCTED MILL TO BE OPERATIONAL IN JULY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] CHINGOLA maize milling plant being constructed by Chinese experts is expected to become operational next July and Indeco, who will be managing the factory, has been advised to build staff houses soon to avoid 'unnecessary' delay in commissioning the project.

Chingola district governor, Mr Denny Kapandula who recently toured the plant which is located in the Kasompe-Lulamamba area said he was impressed by the progress made so far and that the Chinese team had indicated that work will be completed by next year.

The governor said there could be a 'problem when the construction of the factory is completed because Indeco has not submitted in their plans to the Chinese team a provision for staff houses.'

"It is important that Indeco resolves that problem now so that when the factory becomes fully operational next year, workers will also have occupied their various homes," Mr Kapandula said.

"The construction project is at the moment employing 199 people and the governor explained that the number will increase when the plant is completed.

Besides mealie meal, the plant will also produce other-by-products like stockfeed.

CSO: 3400/181

# MINISTER DISCUSSES MAIZE COLLECTION, PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] NEARLY a million bags of maize are threatened with destruction by rain if they are not collected within the next few weeks from rural depots, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Ummu Mwila said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference at which he launched the World Food Day Mr Mwila said with the rains just around the corner, cooperatives which failed to collect maize in time would be punished.

Out of the 5.2 million bags bought by the cooperatives 4.5 million have been collected and the rest were still at rural depots uncovered.

He urged cooperatives, especially those in Central and Northern provinces, to double their efforts in collecting the maize.

The failure to collect all the maize by now was because of management and organisational incompetence.

"We do not want any excuses, the last grain of this maize must be collected within days and not months," Mr Mwila stressed.

Central Province gave the excuse of lack of transport. But the Party and Government had made trucks available to the cooperatives.

In the Northern Province the cooperative union assured the minister that it would cope with a harvest of 350,000 bags.

"But the harvest of 600,000 bags is just too much for them and they are failing to cope with the situation. I cannot accept this excuse either. They should just organise themselves better."

Mr Mwila challenged farmers to increase their hectarage this year in view of the many incentives they were offered.

"Producer prices are up, fertiliser is delivered to the districts and extension services have been improved.

Apart from a number of bicycles the ministry has, it has just received 200 out of 500 motorcycles ordered for extension workers.

MUNDIA RAPS U. S. ON PRESENCE OF CUBAN TROOPS IN NAMIBIA, IMF POLICIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and the United States yesterday clashed openly over the presence of Cuban troops in Angola in relation to the Namibian issue and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies.

The incident happened when new US ambassador to Zambia Mr Nicholas Platt called on Prime Minister Mundia in his office.

Receiving Mr Platt, Mr Mundia said while relations between Zambia and the US were cordial the two countries had different stands and interpretations to certain international situations.

"There are issues where we have different stands and interpretation. Among these are the Namibian issue and the IMF."

On Namibia, Mr Mundia said when its independence was being discussed at the United Nations no indication of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Zangola was mentioned as a condition.

"We are now surprised that this issue has been raised, unlike before."

He warned of serious repercussions if the Cuban condition was insisted upon as it would mean delaying Namibian independence and creating a bad precedent in the UN.

Such a reappraisal was in the interest of parties concerned, particularly Zambia which was among four countries sharing borders with Namibia.

On the IMF, Mr Mundia said Zambia was worried that the racist South African government had applied for "billions of Kwacha" from the organisation.

He was referring to a recent announcement by Pretoria that it would approach the IMF to borrow just over K1 billion to finance its large balance of payments deficit.

Since the IMF had been silent on the regime's announcement, Mr Mundia said, it meant "the money has already been approved".

The "fancy" economic battle would be turned into a political storm since South Africa "is now galloping into the whirlwind".

"If the IMF is involved into the political transformation of nations, then the consequences will be too grave. So I appeal to the Western nations who have a larger contribution to the fund, to ensure that this deal is not realised."

CSO: 3400/181

## KABWE CATHOLICS DIVIDED OVER MILINGO'S RECALL TO ROME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] CATHOLIC Church members in Kabwe are divided over the recalling to Rome of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo who is being probed there on charges of witchcraft and faith healing.

One group called the Loyal Catholic Community (LCC) composed of senior civil servants and Kabwe residents attacked the Christian Action Group (CAG) formed in Lusaka two weeks ago and the Kabwe Christians led by secretary of the Kabwe-Lusaka archdiocese, Mr Peter Mutafungwa for accusing the top church hierarchy of complicity in the Milingo affair.

CAG demanded the immediate return of Archbishop Milingo to his Lusaka archdiocese and gave Rome and the top church leadership in Zambia up to October 22 to act or face "positive action".

### Condemn

But the LCC led by inspector of secondary schools Mr Medard Kasese, yesterday said CAG whose chairman is Mr Simon Mwamba of Lusaka did not represent Kabwe Catholics.

"We dissociate ourselves from this gang which is not the true representative of the laity in Kabwe. We totally and unreservedly condemn the protestants who are bent on

destroying the peace and unity that exists in the church of Christ."

The "loyal" Catholics described members of CAG as a "bunch of publicity seekers, opportunists, hypocrites and half-baked Catholics who should be dismissed with the contempt they deserve".

Last week it was reported from Rome that the archbishop was not in detention.

The loyalists said they were not against Archbishop Milingo or Archbishop Elias Mutale, the apostolic administrator now heading the Lusaka archdiocese.

They assured Christians that nothing would happen after the Friday deadline set by CAG.

"It will come to pass just like any other day unless this is the day the dissidents intend leaving the Catholic Church to form their own."

They also demanded to know why Kabwe chaplain Father Steven Mwewa had not yet punished Mr Mutafungwa as instructed by Archbishop Mutale for accusing church leaders of complicity in the Milingo case.

They wondered how Archbishop Mutale's letter to Father Mwewa was leaked to the *Times of Zambia* last week.

"We would like to know the stand of the Kabwe chaplain

on this matter and how a confidential letter from Archbishop Mutale to him got into the hands of the Press," they said.

They assured Archbishop Mutale that everything "is under control" and the Catholic community was behind him just as they were behind Archbishop Milingo.

They appealed to Archbishop Mutale to dissolve the laity executive of Kabwe "as some of them had allegedly proved incapable of leading the Christians".

Mr Mutafungwa replied that people should not mix up issues. "What is at stake is the cause of the removal of Archbishop Milingo from Lusaka."

### Doubtful

Nobody doubted the wisdom of the Pope, now said to have known about the presence of Archbishop Milingo at the Vatican only last month. What was doubtful was the basis upon which the Pope recalled the Zambian prelate to Rome.

Mr Mutafungwa reiterated that the top church leadership had conspired to have Archbishop Milingo recalled.

Mr Mutafungwa said: "Whatever happened, the Pope based his decision to

recall Milingo on recommendations by the Catholic hierarchy in Zambia. Evidence is there. That much we know.

"We love and pledge our allegiance to the Pope. What has happened is just an administrative error which must be corrected. If people have known that what happened came from recommendations in Zambia, then wrong recom-

mendations must be corrected.

"We are praying that the Catholic Church does not split, but, the averting of that split depends on the Catholic hierarchy in Zambia. That is all."

CSO: 3400/181

NATIONAL CLEARING, FORWARDING COMPANY INCORPORATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] THE Government has incorporated the giant Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company with a nominal capital of K7 million, it has been learnt.

It was registered last month and according to details from the Registry of Companies in Lusaka, the firm will fall under the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications.

Apart from facilitating the movement of goods in and out of Zambia, other objectives of the company include the assembly or manufacture of tools necessary to the clearing and forwarding industry.

In an effort to revamp the economy and reduce corruption in parastatals, President Kaunda announced the formation of four companies including the Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company at a State House Press conference in March.

The other companies which were announced at the time were the Zambia National Tender Board, Zambia National Audit Service and the Legal Service Commission.

But a check at the registry office revealed that the three are yet to be incorporated.

Dr Kaunda recalled how one of the private clearing and forwarding companies tried to swindle the Government:

The new forwarding company is expected to decide the most economical routes through which parastatals will import or export goods and its formation is intended to help the Government to take charge of purchases at the source.

It is not certain what the future holds for private clearing and forwarding companies after the formation of the Government concern, but when contacted for comment an official of the Zambia Customs and Forwarding Association (ZCFA) hoped that new organisation would join the association.

# LUBRICANTS' PRODUCTION TO START IN MID-1983

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA's multi-million Kwacha oil-blending project is taking shape at the Lublend site at Bwana Mkubwa in Ndola and production of lubricants by the Lublend organisation will start in the middle of next year.

Mobil managing director Mr Drew Stein said in Ndola yesterday that Mobil had found overseas bankers who were prepared to invest because they were convinced they were financing a viable project.

The lubrication blending plant — not to be confused with a re-refinery plant — will mix virgin oil with additives and blend them through a highly technological process into lubricating oil such as auto motive and motor oil.

Fifty per cent of the total cost will have to be paid in foreign exchange which has been invested by British bankers.

The plant will have a capacity with a five-day eight-hour shift to produce 100,000 barrels a year but could double this production at no additional capital cost.

The project started in November 1980 when an agreement was signed between the Government and Mobil Petroleum Company Incorporated to form Lublend for the production of lubricants.

The reason for the new

venture was to conserve foreign exchange and save millions in import costs. Mobil was to contribute its sophisticated engineering and technological skills.

The agreement calls for the training of Zambians who will eventually operate the plant.

Main shareholders are ZIMCO, Zambia National Energy, Mobil, Agip, Caltex and Total.

The plant is being built by Zambia Engineering Services (ZES) owned by ZCCM.

Its design is based on the latest technology; it will have its own laboratory and will be completely computer-controlled.

"We shall naturally supply the local market but we expect to produce enough to export and save at least K5 million a year in imports and earn K8 million foreign exchange through exports," said Mr Stein.

## THREE CIVIL SERVANTS SUSPENDED FOR HANDLING OF OIL PROSPECTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] **THREE top civil servants have been suspended in the Ministry of Mines over the handling of the multimillion Kwacha oil prospecting operations in the Western province and the Luangwa Valley.**

The three are from the ministry headquarters and the department of geological survey.

The suspension letters were written by the permanent secretary Dr Elli Mwanangonze who, when contacted for details referred all inquiries to Personnel Division.

The suspensions are, however, reported to have taken Mines Minister Mr Basil Kabwe by surprise and he is said to have protested to higher authorities.

The minister was to have travelled to the United States with the three officials, but he left them behind when he flew out on Friday to attend an international conference.

The oil prospecting operations are being undertaken by two international companies at a cost of K6.6 million after signing agreements with the Government.

According to the agreements, Aeromag Exploration Company, Geo-survey, would take aerial photographs of the Western Province and the Luangwa Valley.

Another multinational Exploration Data Consultancy, would interpret the aerial photographs and advise the Zambian authorities on the feasibility studies.

On its part the Government set up a hydrocarbon unit within the department of geological survey to supervise the operations under the coordination of the departmental director.

Some officials were seconded from the ministry headquarters for the job.

It is reported that some of the contractual accords

had been overlooked and foreign exchange payments had been approved for jobs for which local currency should have been paid.

The contract with the Exploration Data Consultancy, Edcon, was signed in July and will run for three years.

Preliminary results are expected early next year, according to statements at the signing ceremony.

The Government has for a long time been optimistic that lucrative oil finds would soon be struck in Zambia.

When former Mines minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna announced the oil prospecting programme in 1979, he said the Government would invite the participation of foreign petroleum experts because of the high costs involved.

The programme was initiated after the geological survey department found large tracts of, "karoo sandstones and mudstones" which are known to contain oil and coal.

These deposits are concentrated on the west side of the Zambezi river and the middle of the Luangwa river.

The entire long-term programme as suggested by the geological department would cost K50 million.

Mr Mumbuna had announced then: "Oil is suspected to be in the Luangwa district and the Western Province. We will do our best to survey these areas."

Mr Kabwe is expected back after a fortnight.

Efforts to reach the permanent secretary, Personnel Division, Mr Mwiche Siwale, failed but Public Service Commission deputy commission secretary Mr A. N. Nguluwe suggested that the matter might still be between the Mines permanent secretary and the suspended officials.

# EXPORTERS ORDERED TO START CLAIMING HALF OF EARNINGS

## Kuwani's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIAN exporters have been ordered with immediate effect to start claiming 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks in accordance with Party and Government policy.

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani made the order in Ndola yesterday at a luncheon he hosted for the business community.

Mr Kuwani said despite the Party and its Government's policy allowing the traders who sold some of their goods outside the country to get 50 per cent of earnings gained as a result of such exports, commercial banks recovered fees and other charges from this money and left exporters with nothing.

"I can't see anything that is more cruel to the exporter than denying him all his export earnings. No one reported this to me but I discovered it myself and with immediate effect commercial banks should give the exporter 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned from the sale of goods outside the country," he directed.

He did not know whether the businessmen thought all the foreign exchange earned from their exports went to the central bank, but it was now clear to him that the exporters had not been vigilant enough to help themselves.

Mr Kuwani cited an example of Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) which

he said, had earned K13 million from electricity exports and yet came to queue at my office for foreign exchange.

"All that Zesco ended up acquiring as a result was a meagre K3 million when it would comfortably have 50 per cent of the K13 million, it had earned."

The bank chief disclosed that President Kaunda had instructed all commercial banks to supply him with information as to which companies earned how much foreign exchange and how many got foreign exchange and for what purposes showing whether or not they were exporters.

The central bank would help the commercial banks in compiling this information and draw up a chart depicting the companies' foreign exchange requirements, their export capacities and other relevant aspects to encourage those with export potential.

Zambia had great export capacity judging from the fact that she had earned more than K50 million worth of goods she had exported.

## ZINCOM Chief's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Excerpt] THE Government incentive requiring Zambian exporters to claim 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks has not worked because it is cumbersome to calculate.

Exporters will benefit from the scheme if the incentive is calculated on the basis of 50 per cent of the net export earnings instead of the present situation where it is based on gross earnings.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom), Mr Vernon Mwaanga, who challenged his members to participate in the Government's efforts to earn foreign exchange.

He was commenting on reports that Zambian exporters had been ordered to claim 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks in accordance with the Party and Government policy.

The order was made in Ndola last week by Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani who said despite the Party and Government's efforts commercial banks recovered fees and other charges from export earnings and left exporters with nothing.

"I can't see anything more cruel than deny the exporter all his export earnings. No one reported this to me but I discovered it myself and commercial banks should give the exporter 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned from the sale of goods outside," Mr Kuwani said.

Supporting Mr Kuwani, Mr Mwaanga recalled that the

incentive was first announced in January by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, in his budget speech in which he said Zambian exporters should be given an export credit guarantee scheme.

Exporters were allowed to retain 50 (fifty) per cent of their gross export earnings to earn more foreign exchange, but Mr Mwaanga said this system had not worked.

It had been the view of Zincom that the scheme needed to be examined further so that confusion between commercial banks, the Bank of Zambia and exporters did not arise.

Since the "incentive" was announced companies had not been getting their 50 per cent export earnings because it had not been an incentive. Some companies had ended up with less foreign exchange than they used to earn before.

The Zincom chief commended the Bank of Zambia governor for explaining the situation as it would make it easier for commercial banks to reallocate foreign exchange to their clients.

One of the biggest problems facing the economy was foreign exchange and he reiterated President Kaunda's directive a few months ago that Zambia should "export or perish".

CSO: 3400/181

SHAPI CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED ZAMBIA-MALAWI COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

MEMBER of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi has called for intensified economic cooperation between Zambia and Malawi.

Mr Shapi said African states had reached a crucial stage in their fight for sustained economic growth and defeat hunger, poverty and diseases.

He was speaking at a farewell cocktail party hosted by Ndola Urban district council for a five-man Malawian civic delegation from Blantyre.

The delegation led by councillor Justin Liabunya came to attend the 18th anniversary of Independence.

Mr Shapi said Zambia was grateful to Malawi and Tanzania for their help during the liberation struggle.

"Malawi and Tanzania have sent us food when we are in dire need of it."

On religion, he suggested that Zambia and Malawi

should intensify religious co-operation, adding that leaders received education from missionaries at Kachebere and Khondowe in Malawi and Lubwa in Zambia.

"Religious ties are important and we should not forget about missionaries' work. Let us continue understanding each other."

CSO: 3400/181

## BRIEFS

NORAD AGREEMENT SIGNED--The Party and its Government will continue to look to friendly countries whenever necessary for help in raising crop production among peasant farmers. Director-general for the National commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno said this yesterday adding that the Government was determined to help peasant farmers. Dr Chivuno was signing a K750,000 agreement with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) which is to go to the Jiwundu and Nyangombi resettlement schemes in the North-Western Province. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 7]

NETHERLANDS FOOD, DROUGHT GRANTS--Meanwhile, the Netherlands has given Zambia K5.5 million to buy 30,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe to meet the nation's shortfall. Another K175,000 was given to Zambia to ease the situation in the drought stricken Western Province as well as help the Government cope with the refugee problem there. The two agreements were signed by the director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno for the Government and the charge d'affaires at The Netherlands embassy, Mr Meindert Witvliet. Mr Witvliet said the grants were made after The Netherlands recognised the seriousness the Zambian authorities attached to the food problem. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1]

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